



WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

FACT SHEET

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ANTENNA STRUCTURE REGISTRATION

This Fact Sheet contains information about registering antenna structures with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Who should read this guide?

This Fact Sheet is addressed primarily to owners of antenna structures and individuals who hold an FCC license. It provides insight into the FCC's procedures for registering antenna structures, as well as procedures for assigning painting and lighting requirements. This Fact Sheet may also be of interest to building and land owners that lease property to antenna structure owners or FCC licensees. Please note that this fact sheet serves as a guide to the

FCC's Rules concerning antenna structures and is not intended to revise or replace the rules contained in Part 17.

What are "antenna structures"?

The FCC Rules specifically define the term "antenna structures" as "[T]he radiating or receive system, its supporting structures and any appurtenances mounted thereon." In practical terms, an antenna structure could be a free standing structure, built specifically to support or act as an antenna, **or** it could be a structure mounted on some other man-made object (such as a building or bridge). In the latter case, note that the structure must be registered with the FCC, not the building or bridge. Objects such as buildings, observation towers, bridges, windmills, and water towers that **DO NOT** have an antenna mounted on them **ARE NOT** antenna structures and should not be registered. Keep in mind that the FCC only has jurisdiction over antenna structures, and thus, other objects that do not house antennas are not required to be registered with the FCC -- regardless of their location or height.

What is Antenna Structure Registration?

The FCC has adopted an antenna structure registration process under which each antenna structure that requires FAA notification -- including new and existing structures -- must be registered with the FCC by its owner. The owner is the single point of contact for resolving antenna-related problems and is responsible for the maintenance of those structures requiring painting and/or lighting.

II. WHICH STRUCTURES MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE FCC?

Most antenna structures that are higher than 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground level or that may interfere with the flight path of a nearby airport must be studied by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and registered with the FCC.

Unless specifically exempted, FAA notification and FCC registration is required for:

1. Any construction or alteration of more than 60.96 meters (200 feet) in height above ground level at its site.
2. Any construction or alteration of greater height than an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at one of the following slopes --
 - ★ 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 6.10 kilometers (20,000 feet) from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each *SPECIFIED AIRPORT* with at least one runway more than 0.98 kilometers (3,200 feet) in actual length, excluding heliports;
 - ★ 50 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 3.05 kilometers (10,000 feet) from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each *SPECIFIED AIRPORT* with its longest runway no more than 0.98 kilometers (3,200 feet) in actual length, excluding heliports; and

- ★ 25 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 1.52 kilometers (5,000 feet) from the nearest point of the nearest landing and takeoff area of each heliport at a *SPECIFIED AIRPORT*.
- 3. Any construction or alteration that would be in an instrument approach area and available information indicates it might exceed an obstruction standard of the FAA. In this case, the FAA would specifically ask you to file a notification -- you would then be required to register the structure.
- 4. Any construction or alteration on a *SPECIFIED AIRPORT*.

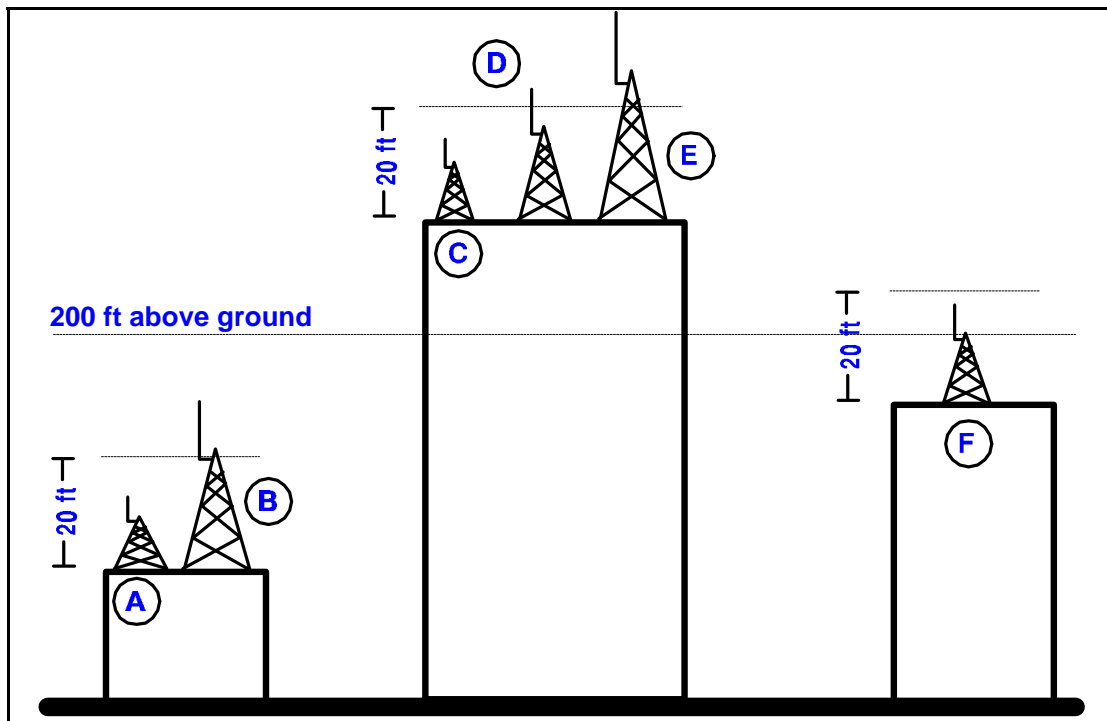
 **NOTE:** The term *SPECIFIED AIRPORT*, in the context of this guide, refers to:

- ★ a public use airport listed in the Airport Directory of the current Airman's Information Manual or in either the Alaska or Pacific Airman's Guide and Chart Supplement;
- ★ an airport under construction, that is the subject of a notice or proposal on file with the FAA, and except for military airports, it is clearly indicated that the airport will be available for public use; or
- ★ an airport that is operated by an armed force of the United States.

The following types of antenna structures are specifically exempted from the FAA notification requirements and FCC registration requirements.

1. Any antenna structure that would be shielded by existing structures of a permanent and substantial character or by natural terrain or topographic features of equal or greater height, **and** would be located in the congested area of a city, town or settlement where it is evident beyond all reasonable doubt that the structure so shielded will not adversely affect safety in air navigation.
2. Any antenna structure of 6.10 meters (20 feet) or less in height except one that would increase the height of another antenna structure. (See the following examples)
3. Any air navigation facility, airport visual approach or landing aid, aircraft arresting device, or meteorological device, of a type approved by the FAA, the location and height of which is fixed by its function.

Examples of antenna structures mounted on man-made structures:



NOTE: In order to simplify this example, we have assumed that the antenna structures are far from an airport. The same principles, however, hold true when substituting the "imaginary surface" for the 60.96 meter (200 foot) line shown in the example.

(A) and (B) -- Registration is not required. Neither of these antenna structures exceeds 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground.

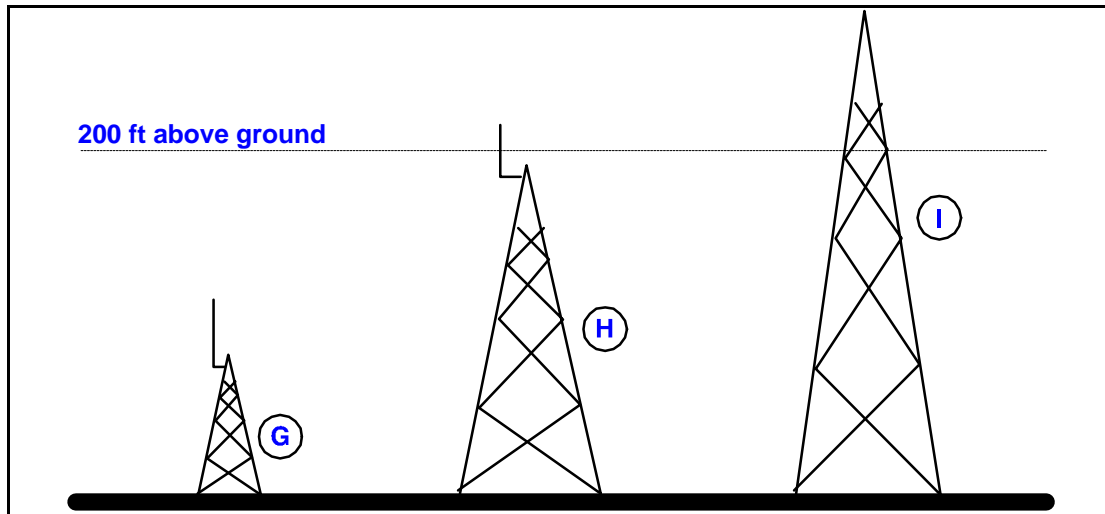
(C) -- Registration is not required. Although the tip of the structure is more than 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground, the structure meets the 6.1 meter (20 foot) exception.

(D) -- Registration IS REQUIRED. Although the structure itself does not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) above the building, the tip of the antenna mounted on the structure exceeds 6.1 meters (20 feet) above the building.

(E) -- Registration IS REQUIRED. The structure clearly exceeds 6.1 meters (20 feet) above the building.

(F) -- Registration is not required. Although the antenna structure causes the overall height of the building to exceed 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground, the antenna structure meets the 6.1 meter (20 foot exception). (Note -- the building owner would be responsible for notifying the FAA concerning the overall height of the building. This action would not affect the antenna structure.)

Examples of free-standing antenna structures:



NOTE: In order to simplify this example, we have assumed that the antenna structures are far from an airport. The same principles, however, hold true when substituting the "imaginary surface" for the 60.96 meter (200 foot) line shown in the example.

(G) -- Registration is not required. The structure does not exceed 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground.

(H) -- Registration IS REQUIRED. Although the structure itself does not exceed 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground, the antenna mounted on the top causes the overall height of the structure to exceed 60.96 meters (200 feet).

(I) -- Registration IS REQUIRED. The structure clearly exceeds 60.96 meters (200 feet) above ground.

III. THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

1. Who must file the registration?

Regardless of who determines the location and height of the antenna structure, the owner is responsible for ensuring that all the information being provided is correct. The owner must provide a signature on the registration form (except for electronic filing -- see Section IV).

2. When to register.

Registration begins on July 1, 1996. On or after that date, all new or altered antenna structures meeting the criteria in Section II must be registered with the Commission *prior* to construction or alteration. Existing structures (studied by the FAA and cleared by the FCC prior to July 1, 1996) must be registered during the two year period between July 1, 1996 and June 30 1998, in accordance with the following chart.

FILING WINDOW	STATES AND TERRITORIES	FILING WINDOW	STATES AND TERRITORIES
Jul 1-31, 1996	MI, MT	Jul 1-31, 1997	NE, PA
Aug 1-31, 1996	AZ, HI, NC	Aug 1 - Sep 30, 1997	FL, IN
Sept 1-30, 1996	AK, NM, NY	Oct 1-31, 1997	DE, KS, WA
Oct 1-31, 1996	MA, MO	Nov 1-30, 1997	NH, OR, WI, WV
Nov 1-30, 1996	IL, WY	Dec 1-31, 1997	AL, DC, MD
Dec 1-31, 1996	NV, OK, PR	Jan 1-31, 1998	AR, ND, UT
Jan 1 - Feb 28, 1997	CA, OH	Feb 1-28, 1998	ID, MS, SD, VT
Mar 1-31, 1997	IA, VA	Mar 1-31, 1998	KY, TN
Apr 1-30, 1997*	AS, GA, GM, GU, MP, VI	Apr 1-30, 1998	CT, NJ, SC
May 1-31, 1997	LA, ME, RI	May 1 - Jun 30, 1998	TX
Jun 1-30, 1997	CO, MN		

* American Samoa (AS), Gulf of Mexico (GM), Guam (GU), Northern Mariana Islands (MP), and U.S. Virgin Islands (VI). Structures on Midway Island and Wake Island should also be filed with this group.

3. Waiver Requests.

In cases where a single entity owns multiple antenna structures in different states, it may be beneficial to both the owner and the FCC to waive the state-by-state filing requirement. Waiver requests should be filed in accordance with 47 C.F.R. § 1.931, at least 30 days prior to the first applicable filing window, and should address the following:

- (1) The reasons why a waiver of 47 C.F.R. § 17.4(a)(2) would be beneficial;
- (2) The total number of structures -- listed by state;
- (3) The earliest date the owner will be ready to file; and,
- (4) Intended filing method -- electronic (preferred method) or paper.

Along with the information listed above, waiver applicants must file FCC Form 159, using fee type code "PDWM", and include a waiver fee of \$125. A single waiver request (and fee) is appropriate in this case for considering all antenna structures to be filed by a single owner. Entities filing waiver requests for multiple owners must submit a separate request (and fee) for each group of independently owned structures. Waiver requests should be mailed to FCC, Waiver, P.O. Box 358300, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-5300.


4. How to register.

In order to register a **proposed antenna structure**, or an **altered antenna structure** whose overall height has increased, the owner must:

- Determine the location and height of the antenna structure;
- Notify the FAA using FAA Form 7460-1;
- Obtain a final determination of "no hazard" from the FAA concerning the antenna structure; and,
- File FCC Form 854 and attach a copy of the most recent FAA determination of "no hazard" for the structure (no attachment needed if filing electronically).

When registering an **existing antenna structure** that has previously been studied by the FAA, the owner must:

- Verify the location and height of the antenna structure. (The FAA considers the structure to be "altered" and require a new FAA study if the actual site data differs from that of the previously studied site by more than one second in latitude, one second in longitude, or more than one foot (increase) in height. Altered antenna structures must follow the procedure outlined above.)
- File FCC Form 854 and attach a copy of the most recent FAA determination (if available), or alternatively providing as much information as possible about the current FAA study for the antenna structure (no attachment necessary if filing electronically). Please note that the FCC does not retain copies of original FAA "determinations."

 **NOTE:** In cases where structures were studied by the FAA many years ago, we realize that the owner may not have retained a copy of the FAA "determination." Therefore, a copy of the most recent FAA "determination" may not be necessary to register an **existing** structure. However, you must provide as much information as possible on FCC Form 854 concerning the structure's FAA Study Number, the FAA office notified, the date of FAA notification, and the previously assigned FCC Painting/Lighting Paragraphs (FCC Forms 715/715A). In most cases, this information will help the FCC verify that the structure was previously cleared by the FAA. If the site data does not appear in the FCC's current database of "cleared" structures, however, the FCC may require the owner to seek a new FAA "determination" prior to registration.

5. FCC Form 854.

Use the recently revised FCC Form 854, "Application for Antenna Structure Registration" to register a structure. There is no registration fee.

- ✉ If you are required to register in July or August 1996, you may obtain FCC Form 854 *after July 1, 1996*, via the FCC's Fax-On-Demand system described below. If you **do not** have access to a fax machine, you may call the FCC's Office of Operations at 1 (800) 322-1117 prior to July 1, 1996 to be placed on a mailing list for the form.

On or after July 1, 1996, you can obtain a copy of Form 854 from the following sources:

- ☎ Forms Distribution Center at 1 (800) 418-FORM (3676)
- ☎ FCC's Office of Operations at 1 (800) 322-1117
- ✉ Via the FCC's Fax-On-Demand system by calling (202) 418-0177 from the handset of your fax machine. Request the index to find out the document number for FCC Form 854. Remember, you must be calling from your fax machine to request the form in this manner.
- ✉ Via the internet at **<http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/antstruc.html>**

6. AM Broadcast Arrays.

Each applicable antenna structure within an AM broadcast array must be registered individually with the FCC. In most cases, however, antenna structure arrays are studied by the FAA using a single set of coordinates representing the "center" of the array, or possibly the structure closest to a nearby airport facility. Thus, the coordinates referenced by the FAA in its "determination" for an array may differ from the site coordinates of the antenna structures within the array. Often, antenna structures within the same array are assigned different painting and/or lighting specifications.

In order to expedite processing of such registrations, please follow the procedure outlined below when registering structures that are part of an AM broadcast array.

- ★ Register each structure within an array using a separate FCC Form 854.
- ★ In response to questions 17 and 18, enter the coordinates of the structure being registered.
- ★ In response to question 19 on the form ("Indicate type of structure..."), please identify which structure within the array is being registered in the format "#TN#" -- where the first "#" is the total number of antenna structures in the array, and the second "#" is the number for the specific structure being registered. For example, you would enter "4TN3" in response to question 19 when registering the third structure in a four-structure array.

- ★ Also in response to question 19 on the form, enter the coordinates referenced by the FAA in its "determination" for the array. (This will be the same for each structure in the array).

7. National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA).

If an Environmental Assessment is required under NEPA (see 47 C.F.R. § 1.1301-1319) for a *proposed* antenna structure, the FCC will not issue a Registration until the environmental concerns are analyzed and a "finding of no significant impact" is issued to the owner by the FCC.

8. The Registration (FCC Form 854R).

After ensuring that an antenna structure has been cleared by the FAA and does not involve an Environmental Assessment, the FCC will normally issue a Registration (FCC Form 854R) to the owner of the antenna structure. The Registration will set forth the location and height of the antenna structure, a unique Antenna Structure Registration Number (Registration Number), and, if required, any painting and/or lighting specifications or conditions.

9. Beginning Construction.

A proposed antenna structure must be registered with the FCC and be assigned a Registration Number prior to construction. If FCC Form 854 is filed via mail, the FCC will process the registration and issue a Registration Number via mail. To expedite the process, you may register via computer and receive a Registration Number immediately (via computer) and FCC Form 854R via mail.

Regardless of whether an antenna structure must be registered with the Commission, there may be state and/or local regulations (separate from the requirements of the FCC and FAA) which must be satisfied prior to construction.

10. Amending registration information.

The owner must modify the registration information submitted to the FCC in the following instances. Modifications can be made using FCC Form 854. Except in cases of dismantlement and changes in telephone number, a new FCC Form 854R -- reflecting the updated information -- will be issued to the owner.

- A change in painting and/or lighting specifications as recommended by the FAA.
- A change in coordinates or height for the structure. (This means that the originally submitted data was in error or that the structure has been relocated. If a structure's coordinates change by more than one second or height increases by more than one foot, a new FAA determination will be required.)
- A change in ownership information (name, mailing address, telephone number).
- Dismantlement of the antenna structure.

IV. ELECTRONIC FILING

The FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) recently developed an interactive electronic filing and remote access system for certain WTB services. The first versions of the software already allow the public to file FCC Form 175 and FCC Form 600 via computer. The interactive electronic filing system will generally be available 24 hours a day and allow owners to register electronically, as well as to review previously filed registrations.

How to get the electronic filing software

Applicants must use FCC-provided software if they wish to electronically file FCC Form 854. Beginning in June, 1996, the free software package will be available for downloading from the Internet or the FCC Bulletin Board Service. Instructions for downloading the necessary files will be made available by public notice at that time. Detailed filing instructions will be provided in the software's "Help" facility and in the "Readme.txt" file associated with the electronic filing software.


Hardware Requirements

- o CPU: Intel 80486 or above (Pentium recommended)
- o RAM: 16MB RAM (more recommended if you intend to open multiple applications)
- o Hard Disk: 18MB available disk space*
- o 1.44MB 3.5" Floppy Drive (to install the remote system)
- o Several blank MS-DOS® formatted 3.5" 1.44MB floppy disks
- o Modem: v.32bis 14.4kbps Hayes compatible modem
- o Monitor: VGA or above
- o Mouse or other pointing device

*Additional disk space may be required if a large number of registrations are stored in your local database.


Software Requirements

- o FCC Electronic Filing/Application Review Software (will be available through the Internet and the FCC Bulletin Board System)
- o Microsoft Windows 3.1 or Microsoft Windows for WorkGroups v3.11 in an enhanced mode

 **Note:** The FCC Electronic Filing/Application Review Software has not been completely tested on a Macintosh, OS/2, or Windows95 environment. Therefore, the FCC will not support operating systems other than Microsoft Windows 3.1 or Microsoft Windows for Workgroups v3.11 in an enhanced mode. This includes any other emulated Windows environment. If your Windows is in a networked environment, you should check with your local network administrator for any potential conflicts with the PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) Dialer that is incorporated into the Electronic Filing/Application Review Software. This usually includes any TCP/IP installed network protocol. The PPP Dialer that is incorporated into the FCC Electronic Filing/Application Review Software will establish a point-to-point connection from your PC to the FCC Network. This point-to-point connection is not routed through the internet.

Filing Form 854

After downloading the FCC-provided software (available in June 1996), applicants will file FCC Form 854 by accessing the FCC's wide area network via a standard telephone line (not the Internet), which may result in a long distance telephone charge if the call is made from outside the Washington DC Metropolitan calling area. In other words -- there is **no charge** for registration, but you may be charged for the long distance phone call.

 You **do not** need an Internet connection to file FCC Form 854 electronically.

Signature Requirement

Normally, the registration form must be signed by the owner. In the case of electronic filing, however, it would be unreasonable to require the owner to personally type in his/or her name during each electronic submission. Therefore, either the owner, or the owner's designee, may type the owner's name in the signature block when filing electronically. (The owner must provide the designee with written authorization to file the registration, and must retain a copy of such authorization.)

Reviewing registrations

The FCC issued a *Report and Order*, FCC Docket No. 95-308, 60 FR 38,276 (July 26, 1995) that, among other things, established fair and reasonable fees for on-line access to the Commission's wide area network for the purposes of reviewing previously filed applications (both electronic and hard copy submissions). The on-line review of previously submitted registrations will access a "900" toll number at a cost of **\$2.30 per minute** and applicable charges will appear on the customer's long distance phone bill.

Technical Assistance

If you need help downloading or installing the FCC Electronic Filing/Application Review Software (release June 1996), contact the FCC Technical Support Line at (202) 414-1250.

V. THE ROLE OF SERVICE COMPANIES

Surveying/Filing FCC Form 854.

The owner may designate a separate entity to survey the location of an antenna structure, complete FCC Form 854, or undertake any other administrative duty involved with registration. However, the owner -- not the service company -- must sign the registration form (except for electronic filing -- see Section IV) and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that all information provided to the FCC concerning the antenna structure is complete and accurate.

Site Management.

The owner may designate a separate entity to maintain and monitor the painting or lighting mandated for an antenna structure. However, the owner -- not the site management company -- is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the antenna structure is maintained in accordance with the requirements issued on the Registration (FCC Form 854R).

VI. PAINTING AND LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS

- ★ The owner must maintain the painting and/or lighting required for an antenna structure in accordance with the specifications assigned to the structure **at registration**.
- ★ These specifications **will not change** unless the FAA recommends new specifications for the structure due to an increase in overall height, a change in site coordinates, or an error in the originally submitted site coordinates.
- ★ This applies regardless of the information contained in past, present, or future versions of the FAA Advisory Circulars.

Advisory Circulars.

The FCC generally assigns painting and lighting requirements, at registration, according to the FAA's "determination" for a structure. The "determination" references FAA Advisory Circular AC 70/7460-1, "Obstruction Marking and Lighting." This Advisory Circular and AC 150/53-5345-43, "Specification for Obstruction Lighting Equipment," are presently referenced in the FCC Rules. In the coming months, the FCC will be considering whether to update the rules to reference the recently released versions of these two Advisory Circulars. Regardless of the general specifications listed in the FCC Rules, however, the owner must maintain painting and lighting in accordance with the specifications assigned to the structure at registration.

NOTE: Before you attempt to obtain a copy of AC 70/7460-1, "Obstruction Marking and Lighting," check your Registration (Form 854-R) for the *specific version* that is required for your antenna structure. In turn, AC 70/7460-1 references a *specific version* of AC 150/53-5345-43, "Specification for Obstruction Lighting Equipment."

Existing Structures.

The FCC **will not change** the required painting and/or lighting specifications for existing structures upon registration unless a new FAA study is required. Prior to registration, existing structures must be maintained in accordance with any painting and/or lighting specifications originally assigned to the structure by the FCC. This applies regardless of the general specifications listed in the FCC Rules.

VII. OWNER AND LICENSEE RESPONSIBILITIES


The Owner. The owner of each antenna structure meeting the criteria in Section II must:

- Register each *proposed* antenna structure with the FCC and obtain a Registration Number prior to construction.
- Register each *existing* antenna structure with the FCC and obtain a Registration Number based on the filing windows set forth in Section III.

- Amend the registration information as necessary (see Section III, 10).
- Maintain the antenna structure in accordance with the specifications and conditions found on the structure's Registration (FCC Form 854R).
- Immediately upon receipt of FCC Form 854R, provide a copy to each FCC licensee using the antenna structure. Also, provide a copy to any additional licensee that uses the structure.
- Display the Registration Number in a conspicuous place so that it is readily visible near the base of the antenna structure. Materials used to display the Registration Number must be weather-resistant and of sufficient size to be easily seen at the base of the antenna structure. (The owner is not required to display the Registration Number in cases where a federal, state, or local government entity provides written notice to the owner that such a posting would detract from the appearance of a historic landmark). The Registration Number, however, must be made available to representatives of the FCC, the FAA, and the general public upon reasonable demand.

FCC Licensees. Each FCC licensee using a registered antenna structure should be familiar with the requirements set forth on FCC Form 854R. In the event that the structure owner is unable to maintain the prescribed painting or lighting, e.g., in cases including but not limited to abandonment, negligence, or bankruptcy, the FCC would require that each tenant licensee on the structure undertake efforts to maintain painting and/or lighting upon request by the FCC. Additionally, if a licensee has reason to believe that the structure is not in compliance or that the owner is not carrying out its responsibility to maintain the structure, the licensee must immediately notify the owner, notify the site management company (if applicable), notify the FCC, and make a diligent effort to ensure that the antenna structure is brought into compliance. Licensees can notify the FCC by calling the Consumer Assistance Branch at 1-800-322-1117 during business hours (8:00a.m. to 5:30p.m.) Eastern Standard Time or the FCC Watch Officer at (202) 632-6975 after business hours.

In the case where the location or height shown on the Registration (FCC Form 854R) differs from that shown on a licensee's station authorization, the licensee must notify the appropriate FCC licensing bureau. Licensees are not required to submit a fee when correcting site data. However, if the correction in site data causes the licensee's station to violate FCC Rules for a particular radio service, the FCC may require the licensee to employ measures to avoid harmful interference such as decreasing antenna height, reducing power, or employing a directional antenna. In general, the FCC will not require a licensee to cease operations as a result of correcting errant site data.

 Note: There **IS NO** requirement for an FCC licensee who does not own the structure to independently monitor antenna structure lighting.

VIII. HOW TO GET FCC AND FAA INFORMATION

The FAA Advisory Circulars are available as follows:







- ✓ From the FAA (Be sure to specify version as shown on 854R)
Department of Transportation
Property Use and Storage Section
Subsequent Distribution Office, M483.6
Ardmore East Business Center
3341 Q 75th Avenue
Landover, MD 20785
Telephone: (301) 322-4961
- ✓ From the FCC's copy contractor
ITS, Inc.
(202) 857-3800
- ✓ At the FCC (for inspection only)
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau
Private Wireless Division
2025 M Street, NW Room 8112
Washington, DC 20554

Federal Regulations for Antenna Structures.

FCC and FAA Rules concerning antenna structures are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). Although owners and licensees are not required to have a copy of the rules, copies of the C.F.R. may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone (202) 512-1800).

- ◆ FCC Rules -- 47 C.F.R. Part 17
- ◆ FAA Rules -- 14 C.F.R. Part 77

IX. CONTACTING THE FCC

-  Contact the FCC's Forms Distribution Center at 1-800-418-FORM (3676) to obtain a registration form (FCC Form 854).
-  Contact the FCC's Fax-On-Demand system to obtain a copy of the form by calling (202) 418-0177 from the handset of your fax machine. Request the index to find out the document number for FCC Form 854. Remember, you must be calling from your fax machine to request the form in this manner.
-  Contact the FCC's Consumer Assistance Branch in Gettysburg, PA by phone at (800) 322-1117 or by FAX at (717) 337-0714 for assistance concerning:
 - ★ Obtaining a registration form (FCC Form 854);
 - ★ Filling out a registration form;
 - ★ Status of a registration;
 - ★ General questions concerning FCC registration policies.
-  Contact the FCC Technical Support Line at (202) 414-1250 for assistance in downloading or installing the FCC Form 854 electronic filing software.
-  You may also email registration questions to mayday@fcc.gov.
-  Browse the FCC's internet homepage on the World Wide Web for up to date information on filing procedures, electronic filing, and database access at **<http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/antstruc.html>**.